

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

#### ARNOLD "RED" AUERBACH

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today, we pay special tribute to a giant of sports in Massachusetts we are proud to call our own. I was honored to speak at his memorial service in Boston, and I am honored today to offer this resolution on the one and only Arnold "Red" Auerbach, who died in October at the age of 89.

Red was a pioneer in sports and in civil rights as well. He has been widely praised as one of the architects of the new Boston. He will never be forgotten—and there will never be another like him.

Basketball was his sport, and the Celtics he led with the legendary Bob Cousy and incomparable Bill Russell set the gold standard for the NBA for many years and transformed his city as well as his sport.

The stories of his competitive drive have become legendary. Red had a deep and abiding passion for life and for living each day as if it was a gift from above. Whenever you were in his presence, you could sense the powerful joy that comes to the rare few like Red Auerbach, who know they have done everything possible in every way on every day to achieve their dream.

Red Auerbach was a great coach and also a great man. He believed in winning, but he also believed that every individual should have the chance to be a winner. In the 1950s, before every Celtics game Red would invite a few children to play a brief game of basketball, complete with uniforms, official referees, and all the rest on the famous Boston Garden parquet floor. One player would be from the CYO, one from Chinatown, one from Roxbury, and one from the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Long before anyone ever dreamed of it, Red had created his own "Rainbow Coalition," and he continued to champion civil rights all his life. He was the first to go overseas with American players to teach basketball to children in Europe and Asia, and he deserves immense credit for making it the international game it is today.

But his heart was in Boston, where he single-handedly put basketball on the map. He created the famous Celtic "magic & mystique," and renewed it year after year with exciting basketball. In the end, he led the Celtics to 9 world championships as coach—8 in a row and 16 world championships altogether. He was voted greatest coach of all time by the Professional Basketball Writers of America.

Few giants in the world are known by one name—Cher, Madonna, Elvis, Bono, and our very own "Red." He will be greatly missed and never forgotten, and his record of success will probably never be matched anywhere.

It is an honor to urge my colleagues in the Senate to support this resolu-

tion. Even if you rooted against the Celtics, Red Auerbach made your home team great, too.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I want to express my thanks to all of my colleagues for adopting this resolution to honor the memory of Boston's greatest sports champion and legend, Arnold "Red" Auerbach. Plain and simple, Red Auerbach was basketball. He was more than just the greatest NBA coach of all time; he was the creator of the modern professional game.

Through the selection of the likes of Cousy, Russell, Havlicek, and Bird, Red built the greatest basketball dynasty in history. During two decades of coaching, Red Auerbach won 938 games and led the Boston Celtics to a record 9 National Basketball Association, NBA, championship titles. He was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame twice, once for his coaching and once for his contributions to the game. In 1980, Red was voted the greatest coach in NBA history by the Professional Basketball Writers Association of America. Fourteen of Red's players have been inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame. After moving to the Celtics front office in 1966, Red's knowledge of basketball was instrumental in helping the Celtics win seven additional NBA titles.

In 1985, a life-size sculpture of Red Auerbach was placed in Boston's historic Faneuil Hall Marketplace to honor Red's contributions to the Boston Celtics and the city of Boston.

Most importantly, Red was known as a visionary and for his fierce loyalty to the people who worked for the Boston Celtics. From the players, to the coaches, to the ball boys, Red recognized the goodness in people and brought out the greatness in everyone he touched. He was an agent of change, hiring the first African-American coach in all of pro sports and drafting the league's first African-American player.

Red will be forever remembered as Boston's greatest winner on the court, but through the Red Auerbach Youth Foundation, he made a difference in thousands of young lives throughout Massachusetts. Red's foundation focuses on getting children, who would not otherwise participate, involved in sports and to bring children of all racial and ethnic backgrounds together through sports.

Red was also a proud Navy man. The values of honor, commitment, and integrity that Red brought to his coaching were also taught in the Navy where he served so proudly. The Navy's "Lone Sailor Award," which he recently received, will sit in a special place of honor in this giant's trophy case along with an awe inspiring number of championship trophies.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his children, Randy and Nancy, and his granddaughter Julie during this very difficult time. We take comfort knowing he is once again in the arms of his beloved Dot. While we may never again

catch a whiff of that unforgettable cigar smoke or see him shake his rolled up program at a bad call by an official again, we will never forget the man who taught us how to win again and inspired a city to be champions. Boston—indeed America—lost one of its finest with Red's passing. And I am so pleased that the U.S. Senate is honoring his life today by passing this resolution.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 497) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### AMENDING THE CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE EQUITABLE COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 623, S. 1535.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1535) to amend the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Amendments Act to provide compensation to members of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe for damage resulting from the Oahe Dam and Reservoir Project, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Amendments Act of 2006".*

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program, authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the "Flood Control Act of 1944") (58 Stat. 891), was intended to promote the general economic development of the United States;

(2) the Oahe Dam and Reservoir Project—

(A) is a major component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program; and

(B) contributes to the national economy;

(3) the Oahe Dam and Reservoir Project flooded the fertile bottom land of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, which greatly damaged the economy and cultural resources of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and caused the loss of many homes and communities of members of the Tribe;

(4) Congress has provided compensation to several Indian tribes, including the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, that border the Missouri River and suffered injury as a result of 1 or more of the Pick-Sloan projects;

(5) on determining that the compensation paid to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe was inadequate, Congress enacted the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act (Public Law 106-51; 114 Stat. 2365), which created the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund; and